KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THOMAS SMITH. PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

Bank Notes Found.

WAS left at the subscriber's shop on the 5th inst. sundry Bank Notes, by a young man, which may be had by describing them and paying for this advertisement. Apply to
42-tf Hollaway, Bain & Steele.

A COMPLETE Beef Roast, and musick and dancing, will take place, at my house on the 30th, October next, where Gentlemen and

COMPLETE Beef Roast, and musick and ed for the table may be effectually cooked in steam.

The writer of this article has had the above Ladies may amuse themselves in a large and select company, to their hearts content.— Price to Gentlemen, one dollar. LITTLETON ESTIS.

For Sale,

A LOT of ground containing about two acres adjoining the new Roman Chapel, and fronting Third street, which will be sold in one or two lots to suit the purchaser. Application to be made to Gen. Robert Todd, near Lexington, to whom it belongs, or to David Todd, in Lexington.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Macbean, who is authorised to receive and settle the same-he has also directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this

THOMAS D. OWINGS. Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812.

THE LOT of ground at the corner of Main at one, two and three years credit without interest. It will be divided so as to accommodate purchasers.

John Hart. Lexington, Sept. 15, 1812 38-tf

Notice.

FINHE subscriber is about to leave the state for a short time : all those indebted to him either by bond, note or book account, are most earnestly requested to call on Mr. L.J. Gist, or Mr. Sami. Trotter at the store of Messr's Saml and George Trotter, and settle their respective dues, as further indulgence cannot

ROBT. A. GATEWOOD. Sept. 16th, 1812.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A Splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND. WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY. 17-- Ef Lexington, April 17, 1812

Ellis & Trotter,

Mave just opened in their store on Main street for merly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms

Lexingtm, July 21, 1812. 31-tf

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE MIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

Wanted,

THREE or four apprentices to learn the machine making business. Also one to the white smith's business; boys from fourteen to seventeen years of age who can come well re-commended will be taken on liberal terms by the subsciber living on water street-where can be had on short notice machines for carding and spinning cotton and wool made on the most approved plans.

JOHN MARSH.
Lexington, July 13th 1812. 20-tf

STONE CUTTING.

ROBERT RUSSELL, RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements tithe public for the very liberal encourage mit which he has received since he has com miced his business of stone cutting in Lexing torand solicits a continuance of public favor Thousiness will be hereafter carried on un-

Robert Russell, & Co.

In aits various branches. The firm are furnish with an ample supply of stone for all war is to have no effect. Till now it has been puries, both free-stone and marble; and worf any kind shall be performed by them at thiortest notice, executed in the neatest mani and as cheap as any in the state. Part tradell be received in payment, and the priceade known when the work is bespoke. The stand is still occupied, situated near the jon Limestone street.

FROM THE LANCASTER JOURNAL. Washing Mills superceded.

10 or 12 shirts; cover the steam vessel, and let the clothes remain under the operation of the steam 3-4 of an hour, or until they are ef-Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the steam 3-4 of an hour, or until they are calculated in a very discription will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual age them just as they are managed after they come out of a washing-mill—that is, soap the most soiled. A little washing and ringing completes the process. It is only the finer clothes require pearl-ash. Lye moderately strong, may be substituted for the coarser kind. Silks and woolens are excluded from this mode of being washed, as all animal substances are injured by pearl-ash or lye. The steam produced from hard water, is not so good as that produced from rain water.

A separate steam vessel may be used for cooking potatoes, meat, &c. as all that is boil-

mode of washing clothes introduced into his family, and used for some time, much to the satisfaction of those employed in that business.

Commencement of the War.

America did not begin the War against England; but England began it against America. She had seized by official accounts, MORE THAN 6000 AMERICAN SEAMEN; she had captured nearly 1000 AMERICAN VESSELS, CREWS, AND CARGOES; she had infested our coasts and MURDERED OUR CITIZENS; she had, by her Allies, INVADED OUR COUNTRY, and SLAUGHTERED MEN, WO-MEN, and CHILDREN; and committed MANY OTHER ACTS OF HOSTILITY, before War was Declared against her! BRITAIN BEGAN THE WAR, & CARRIED IT ON FOR YEARS, before America authorized or committed a single hostile act! She has forced our Government to draw the sword; and there is now no alternative, but RE-Cross and Second streets, is offered for sale SISTANCE OR SUBMISSION; INDEPEND-ENCE OR SUBJUGATION; LIBERTY OR SLAVERY! Americans, which do you pre-

> From Cobbett's Weekly Political Register. LONDON, July 25. American States .- A second American war seemed to be all that was wanting to complete the round of adventures in this jubilee reign; and this it seems we have now got. It was very hard to persuade people, that America would declare war. I begged of the Regent not to listen to those who affected to laugh at American can hostility. I told him, in so many words, that we should have war, unless we redressed the grievances that America complained of. Scarcely any body could be prevailed upon to believe this; but it is come true, it seems, after all. The Anti-jacobins will not believe me; they despise my warnings; and they pay for it in the end. Not only the public, but the government, in England, wholly disbelieved that the Americans would go to war. The truth s, that there are so many newspapers in England, whose sole purpose is to deceive the pub-lic, that the wonder is, that any truth at all ever gains general belief. There has, however, been an extrordinary degree of obstinacy as to the real intention of America with rgard to war. Nothing could induce people to believe that she would go to war. I asserted and proved, as I thought, that it was naturally to be expected that she would go to war, unless we id away the orders in council, and also the mpressment of American seamen; but, scarcely a soul would believe. Perhaps, it may be good for the cause of freedom that I was not believed! But, let us now quit the past and ook a little to the future. What will take place now? The letter, or pretended letter, rom Liverpool, under the date of the 18th inst. would make this cheated nation believe, that, the moment the news arrives of the repeal of the orders in council, the quarrel with America, will be at an end. It will be best, however, to let the letter speak for itself:-" I have to advise ou, that a pilot boat is arrived here to-day from New-York, which she left on the 23d ult oringing an account that the Senate, after de liberating seven days, had come to the resoluion of declaring war against Great Britain, 19 to 13. An express had arrived at New-York to maj Bloomfield, which he read at the head of his army, formally announcing that the United States had declared war against G. Britain. I think it proper to add, however, that the houses in New-York which dispatched the pilot with this information, for the purpose of making speculations in produce, expressly ordered that, should the orders in council be revoked, their friends here were on no account to make any purchases for them. This is a convincing proof that this declaration of war will be short ived, and on the arrival of the Gazette, containing the revocation of the orders in council, all matters in dispute between the two coun ries will be amicably settled. The Mackarel schooner had been dispatched from New-York by Mr. Foster, direct to Falmouth the day before the pilot-boat sailed. When the Senate came to the resolution of declaring war, the acount of Mr. Perceval's death had not reached Washington, but was known at New-York. Thus a new falsehood is to be set on foot. We are now to believe, that the declaration of

we have just learned, that on a motion made Take a tub, or a tight box, to which there must be a cover; place a rack, or some sticks that will not stain the clothes, 2 or 3 inches from the bottom of the vessel. Fix a boiler in any convenient situation, which may contain from three to six gallons, for this boiler there in any convenient situation, which may contain from three to six gallons, for this boiler there must be a tight cover, made of wood; as being was the first statement made? Clearlyupon no was the first statement made? Clearlyupon no Three Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two Dollars at the time of subscribing Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, more in diameter, made in the cover, there must accompany their order with two dollars made in the cover, there are note for three dollars. The postage anievery case must be paid.

Anyertisements are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each per square the first time, and 25 cents for each loor 12 shirts; cover the steam vessel, and that, if the French were at Dover, half a milthat, if the French were at Dover, half a million strong, these same newspapers would represent Napoleon as at the last gasp. I hardly be-lieve that; for, by the time he was safely landed, they would be considering of the means of go-ing over to his side, and would, in their minds, be settling as to their price. But, short of a crisis like that, there is nothing that will induce them to desist from persevering in false-hood to the very moment of detection. To the very moment! They know well, that a few weeks, days, or hours, must expose their false-hoods to the public; but, they know also, that, for those weeks, days, or hours, the falsehoods answer their purpose. And, when one false-hood is worn out, they have another. Thus it is, that this nation is deceived; it is thus that t is more deceived than any other nation upon earth; and that, at last, when a calamity comes upon it, it seems to be thunderstruck at what all the rest of the world clearly foresaw. It is thus, too, more than by any other means, that the country has been brought into its present humbled and distressed state. The people have always been believing pretty nearly the contrary of the truth while the event was coming. The result has, in almost every case, been precisely the opposite of what was expected; and the world have thought the people of England mad for their silly expectations: but, if the world knew the means that are used to make the people of England be-lieve falsehoods instead of truth; if the world knew, that the people of England, during the rogress of any expedition or other warlike un dertaking, for instance, hear nothing but fals-hoods respecting it, the world would not be surprised at the disappointment of the people of England at the result.

These observations apply with peculiar force to the dispute with America, who has been represented to the people of England as being, even now, wholly incapable of going to war, and whose government has been represented as acting contrary to the sense of the people in all its acts of resistance against England. Now however, we are at war, if the above news be true; and even now new falsehoods are attempted to be palmed upon us. But does the reader not perceive, that if America has declar-ed war, she is at war? And that if she is at war nust be a treaty before there can be a peace? To make a treaty of peace will require some months, at any rate; and does the reader suppose that the Americans, after the expense of arming has been encountered, will disarm till she has obtained satisfaction upon all the points at issue? The acts of aggression (as she considers them) on our part are many; and does the reader suppose that the mere news of the repeal of the orders in council will satis fy her i Besides, if there were no object of isagreement but that of the orders in council does not the reader perceive that the repea has not been full, and complete, and unqualified and that if it were so, America connot be expected to disarm without some sort of compensation? What! is our government to compensation? mit upon the Americans whatever acts of aggression it pleases; and, after that, when A merica arms and declares war, are we to suppose that, to effect an instant peace, we have nothing to do but to put a stop to our aggres sion! I do not take upon me to assert that the are aggressions; but supposing them to be such, as I really think they are, does the real der suppose that our government possess a license to commit acts of aggression, and to pur forward its mere cessation of them as a ground for peace with the offended party? This is not the way with our government, either abroad or at home. It is always talking of "indemnity for the past and security for the future;" and why are we to suppose that the American gov-ernment will not talk in the same way? If a man offend our government, does it say, " cease to offend us, and there is an end to the matter? No: this is not the language it is now making use of to the people in the Luddite counties. It punishes them, when it can catch them; and shall it lay down as a mixim, that it is never to be made responsible for what it does The reader may be assured that the American do not consider it as exempted from the usual laws and principles by which nations regulate their conduct towards each other; and he may be further assured that the inquiries relative to the state of our manufacturers will not, when read in America, tend to lower her tone. She is now armed; she has got over her great reluctance to enlist soldiers and to fit out armed vessels; and she will, in my opinion, never lay down her arms, that is to say, she will never make peace with us, until we agree to make her ample compensation for her losses and injuries under the Orders in Council, and also agree to desist from npressing any person on board her ships at sea Are we prepared for this ? Are the associates of Perceval ready to give up their points? Are they ready to pay for what has been captured un der regulations which the Americans regard as a violation of their rights; and are they ready to make it a crime in any English officer to seize seamen on board American ships at sea ? If they are, we shall certainly soon be ut peace with A merica; if they are not, my opinion is, that we shall have war with her till those points are given up. The close of the pretended letter from Liverpool is curious. It observes that, "when

the Senate came to the resolution of declaring

war, the account of Mr. Perceval's death had not reached Washington." As much as to say that if the news of his death had reached Wash

ngton, war might not have been declared And this is the way in which the friends of the

little dead lawyer speak of him, is it? They

eave us clearly to infer, that the news of his

death, the bare news of his death, might have

brevented a war with America! And yet have

these same writers the impudence to call the

people of Nottingham, and other places, mon

paragraph:—" We stop the press to state, that with America; that very soon after I was sen- crew are fine healthy ardent fellows, catenced to be imprisoned two years in Newgate, and to pay a thousand pounds to the King, for writing about the flogging of English local militia men at the town of Ely, and about the employing of German troops upon that occa-sion; I beg the reader to bear in mind, that very soon after that imprisonment commenced, Ibegan my most earnest endeavors to prevent this war, the most fatal I feur of all the many wars in which we have been engaged since the present and will not be taken from the side of the King mounted the throne. I was enabled to tell commander, on whom they can look with pretty exactly what would come to pass, unless confidence and under whose direction we redressed the grievances of America without delay. I had letters from America, written by persons of a little more understanding than appears to be possessed by those from whom CONSTELLATION our lawyers get their information. I did not know to what extent the merchants of America the worthy Truxton commanded with might submit to have their property seized, but I was well assured that the American people would like their the information. I did not the worthy Truxton commanded with such credit to himself and to his country. no longer suffer their seamen to be impressed up on the open sea. This I was positively told two years ago; and I am now particularly anxious to impress it upon the minds of the ministers; for they may be assured, that the American government, if it has actualy declared war, will never make peace till that point is settled to the satisfaction of the American people; till, in short, we agree to desist wholly from taking any person whatever out of an American ship at sea. I am aware how stinging it will be to some persons in England to yield one jot to Ameri-ca. I am aware how much more they hate her government than they hate that of France. I am aware how glad they would be to hear of the U. States being swallowed up by an earthquake. Not so, however, the people of England generally, who do not grudge any thing that is yielded to America so much as they do what is yielded to other powers. They do not, besides, see very clearly the advantages they are to derive from the beeting dawn of the Americans by the from the keeping down of the Americans by the means of the English navy. They do not see the benefit that is likely to accrue to them from any thing, the tendency of which is to press upon a free people in another country Nothing, I am convinced, will ever make an A merican war popular in England.

WM. COBBETT. Botley, July 23d, 1812.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—It is much easier to preserve peace with a country, than to make peace after the passions have been inflamed, and war begun. Half the complacency, which is now shewn by Ministers towards the United States, a few months ago would have secured to us the affections of a majority of the people, and defeated all the efforts of the French to excite them to war. Now, it is not easy to say what will satisfy them; nor to foresee what projects they may form Is it among other things unlikely that they will now, by the instigation of Bonaparte, take an active part with the Revolutionists in Mexico, and other parts of Spanish America, and endeavour to be beforehand with us there in separating them from the mother country, and assisting them to establish their independence?

They think lightly indeed of America, who do not see the most lamentable evils that are likely to spring from the war so unhappily be gun. The demand for more troops for the re-inforcement of our garrisons—the demand of ships and seamen to cruize at the mouths of their numerous rivers. The stopping again of our looms and manufactories, in the moment when trade was about to revive-and with these the injury to our revenue, and the pre-vention of all power of diminishing our ex-pense, are evils of a magnitude which must strike every considerate man-and which would have influenced any prudent and rational government.—Morn. Chron.

PRIZE LIST.

CONTINUED FROM THE LAST GAZETTE.

177. Ship Esther, 12 guns, 25 men, a valuable vessel-sent into Gloucester by the Montgomery of Salem.

178. Schooner Venus, privateer built, with a valuable cargo from the West Indies-sent into New-York by the Teazer privateer.

179. Ship Quebec, from Jamaica, 16 guns 52 mem, burthen 400 tons-laden with sugar &c. valued at \$ 300,000 - sent into New-York by the Saratoga, of that port. Her cargo consists of 334 hhds. sugar, 59 puncheons rum, 636 bales cotton, 52 tierces coffee, 51-2 tons logwood, 70 tons fustic, 1 ton ebony, a quantiy of old copper, castor oil, hides and s The Saratoga has returned to port with between 70 and 80 prisoners-nearly as many as

her crew at present consists of.
180. Ship Richmond, 14 guns, 25 men besides officers, eight hundred tons burthen, deeply laden with West India produce, \$200,000—captured on her voyage from Ja-maica for London, and sent into Portsmouth by the privateer Thomas

181. Ship Adonis, of Greenock, 12 guns and 26 men, a valuable vessel in ballast, from Newfoundland for Nova Scotia-sent into Salem by

the Montgomery privateer.

182. Ship Falmouth, 14 guns, 30 men, from Jamaica for Bristol, (E.) with a cargo valued at \$200,000, sent into Portsmouth by the Thomas, of that port.

[The ship captured by the Atlas, and sent into Philadelphia, (see prize-list, No. 162) is called the Punsuit. 183. Brig Two-Friends, sent into Boston by the Benjamin Franklin privateer.
184. Snow Friends, 6 guns, burther. 290 tons, laden with timber, &c. sent into do. by

the Dart privateer. 185. Brig William, sent into Boston by the Rossie of Baltimore

186. Schooner Trial, sent inso Salem by the Leader of Providence.

187. Schooner John & George, sent into Bos-

ton by the Regulator privateer 188. Ship —, chiefly laden with rum, sent into Wilmington, (N. Carolina,) by the Poor Sailor, of Charleston,

189. Brig , with above 200 hhds. rum, sent into Portland by the Dart privateer. 190. Schooner Mary-Ana, with a cargo of rum and coffee-sent into Norfolk by the privateer Blackjoke of New-York.

The U. S. frigate Essex, capt. Porter, now lies at Chester and is in a very high reet.

January 17th, 1812.

number of the majority against the motion was given to this deceived, this cheated, this insulted nation. In the Courier newspaper of the reader to bear in mind, that I have been principally young men, but have all been

the 17th instant, was published the following nearly two years endeavoring to prevent a war nursed in the cradle of Neptune. Her ger to fight under a flag bearing the motto of " Free trade and sailors rights."

> It is said the noble hearted tars who composed the Constitution's crew will follow their Hull in his glorious course, and will not be taken from the side of the CONSTELLATION-the same that

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26. Extract of a letter from Hamilton, coun-

ty of St. Laurence, dated Sept. 18. "We have had a smart engagement in our neighborhood, between our troops and 33 Canadian batteaux, which we endeavored to take in Putney's bay. We had about 170 men in three large boats, in which was a brass cannon. The British were too strong, and the battle ended after about 3 hours firing, in the loss of Church's boat (which has been employed by the govern-ment) and one man (Macumber) killed, and 2 wounded."

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.

A letter from Haifax, Sept. 21, says the officers of the Guerriere who had arrived. speak very handsomely of the treatment which they received, both on board the Constitution and subsequent to her arrival.

Amelia Island, Sept. 19.

We have just received the disagreeable intelligence, that capt. Williams of the ma-nine corps, with about 20 of bis men, whilst escorting some waggons from camp to St. John's river for provisions were attacked by a party of Indians and after a severe conflict was obliged to retreat with the loss of his waggens and horses, and I man killed and 7 wounded Capt. Williams had 7 ball wounds, three through one hand, and is not expected to live. This is the excelient officer who commanded at Amelia for 2 months after the Americans took possesion of the island, and to whom the inhabiants most gratefully acknowledge their obigations for his gentlemanly conduct; his great exertions for preserving the peace for Fernnadino, and the protection of their persons and property from the fury of the nsurgents.

From the Canandaigua Repository, Sept. 23.]

Regulations of the Civil Government of the Territory of Michigan.

WHEREAS the Territory of Michigan was, WHEREAS the Territory of Michigan was, on the 16th day of Aug. 1812, ceded by capitulation to the arms of his Britannic Majesty; and the American flag removed and the British flag substituted on the same day at noon; and whereas on the same day a proclamation was issued by Isaac Brock, Esq. Major-General commanding his Majesty's forces in the province of Lipper Canada, &c. &c. &c. And the vince of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c. And the said proclamation, among other things, announces to all the inhabitants of the said Teritory, that, " wishing to give an early proof of he moderation and justice of the British government, the American laws heretofore in exstence shall continue in force until his Majesty's pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the said Territory will admit thereof." And whereas the said laws cannot be carried into execution according to the effect and intention so announced to the inhabtants without providing for the existence and continuance of the proper civil officers for the execution of the same, and without the necessary courts and other judicial authorities for the administration of justice among the said inhabitants. Now therefore be it known, that I, the undersigned, Henry Proctor, colonel in the military forces of his Britannic Majesty, now commanding in the Territory of Michigan, do make and establish for the time being, the following regulations for the civil adminisration of the said Territory

1st. The civil officers, remaining in the country, shall continue to exercise the respective functions appertaining to their offices, without any new commissions for the same, and those offices which are suspended by the departure rom the country of those holding them, shall e supplied as herein after provided.

2d. The civil executive powers shall be ex-ercised by a civil governor. The civil governor shall appoint to all offices, which are or shall be vacant, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

3d. Courts of Justice shall be held as usual. 4th. Legislative provisions need not be adopted from the laws of the American states. A majority shall not be necessary when any of the offices are vacant. The secretary shall make two copies of all executive proceedings and legislative regulations, one of which shall be transmitted for the use of the British government and the

ernment, and the other shall be retained. 5th. The expenses of the civil administration . shall be defrayed quarterly by the proper offier in the military department, paying the lawful amount thereof to the civil treasurer. The luties, customs and revenues accruing accordng to the laws of the United States, shall be paid quarterly by the collectors to the proper officer in the military department. The inernal duties and revenues accruing to the territory of Michigan, shall be paid to the proper

reasurers thereof. 6th. The undersigned will act as civil governor of the territory for the time being. Augustus B. Woodward, chief justice of the said Territory is appointed secretary. The offices of register and receiver of the land office and ost-master, are superceded, reserving a full ght to adjust all anterior concerns. All offiers in the Indian department are superceded.
Given under my hand at Detroit, the 21st

day of August, 1812, and in the 52d year of his majesty's reign. (Signed) HENRY PROCTOR, Col.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge— Le comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

SUMMARY.

Lord Wellington's victory over Marmont at Salamanca on the 22d of July, appears to have been most splendid and decisive—and seems calculated to decide for the present year, the fate of the war in that part of Spain. The French lost 3 eagles, 22 pieces of cannon, 200 officers, 6000 prisoners, and 18000 men. For leagues the earth was strewed with dead bodies—Marmontescaped badly wounded. Wellington and Beresford, also received slight wounds The loss of the English is stated at 8000 men.-We have reports, that the siege of Cadiz is raised, and hopes were entertained of capturing the French army under marshal Soult, which had been before that place. Ballasteros had evacuated Malaga, and soon after, had a severe battle with general Soult. The result is stated dif-ferently in the papers. It is not yet confirmed that Wellington had obtained possession of Madrid which king Joseph had left, with 15000 men, to form a junction with Marmont. The crisis in Spain is considered as passed. We have always thought that it was in Buonaparte's power to overrun Spain in a single campaign; and that he probably had protracted the war in that country to exhaust the resources of Eng-

by them afterwards.
On the 11th of August, corn of every description is represented, in a letter from England, to be alarmingly high, and was advancing in price every market day. Flour was selling at 19 dollars per barrel.

the supplies stipulated for by treaty, and an American armed schooner firing into an Alge-rine vessel—as a satisfaction for the latter, the Bashaw has demanded of Consul Lear \$ 100,put back once and sailed again; since which we have not heard of them. These are doubtless mere pretexts—the hostility of the Moor proceeds from the quarter which raises the tomahawk and scalping knife on our frontier more treaty stipulations of tribute.

of North-Carolina has invited his countrymen to Albany on the 18th Sept. to assume the com- of the union in the choice of Mr. Clinton! marching thither.

even the officer's wives (in cabrioles) were mature their plots, and during this period they

obey the order.'

Guerriere, had arrived at Halifax—the latter less he becomes an apostate) will be more oboccasioned more mortification than the former stinately opposed to them than Mr. Madison did joy. Hull had not arrived at Washington, is. as stated in our last—he is now represented to argument against him. They never will conbe on a journey to Massachusetts. Col. Find-form their measures to his; but through him ley arrived at Baltimore the 2d Oct. and con-will become more resolute to persist in them. firms Col. Cass's account in every particular.

A Baltimore paper of the 3d ult. states, that by the rapid manufacture of Spanish and Portuguese vessels.

It is uncertain whether Admiral Warren has appeared on our coast or not. The London Courier of the 14th August says, his orders for sailing were countermanded, whilst a letter from Eastport, notices his arrival at Halifax with 6 sail of the line and 12 frigates.

Timothy Pickering has become a candidate for Congsess in Massachusetts.-David R. Williams, of North Carolina, has declined a poll-The presidential election, is warmly contested in several states. Madison's friends are not generally active, yet sanguine—and De Witt Clinton's partizans, have formed a coalities with the high-toned federalists of Boston and

A GRAND CAUCUS was held at New-York about the last of September, composed of the leading friends of De Witt Clinton, and Otis, Harper and other federalists from different states, who supported the Alien and Sedition laws of 1798. What contract was then entered into, we are not particularly informed—but a New-York paper says, that Rurus Kine, dissented from this bargain and sale mode of electing a president.—The following article is selected from the Phonix, which goes to prove what has been often asserted, that for personal what has been often asserted, that for personal to be opposed because he is nominated by the federalists. The rewest, without bringing accounts of fresh about twenty of our men, under the aggrandizement, De Witt Clinton, will form an publicans act consistent, and it is probable alliance with any party whatever, no matter wheth-er they are republicans, federalists, or the asso-But the federalists act absurdly, and the abciates of Henry at Boston, and that TIMOTHY surdity must eventually generate anarchy. Pickerine and Harper and Ous, must well understand his views, or they would not support him as

RUFUS KING, ESQ.

This gentleman, though opposed to us in poli-tics, is entitled to credit for his undaunted opposition to the state juggler and would-be-

'The dishonorable and corrupt principles advanced by his associates in the GRAND CAUCUS elicited from him a blaze of talents which electrified and appalled the unblushing advocates ted at his remarks. His indignation at their want of principle, and his exposure of their baseness, produced however not the slightest ffect, so deeply is the federal-party sunk in depravity.—The correct conduct of Mr. King they can never forget nor forgive.

Mr. K. used every argument, to persuade them to renounce their disorganizing and seditious schemes to thwart the measures of gorernment. He expatiated with great energy and eloquence, on the novel situation of our country, and the efforts which should be made y all parties to strengthen the hands of the administration and to render us respected and dreaded by our enemies. He also dwelt upon the elevation of Mr. Clinton, a man without "freemen." comprehensive political views, without patriotism, consistency, or good faith-A savage per secutor of federalism—and, the most flexible and intriguing politician that our country has given birth. That the march of Clinton's ambition kept pace with his depravity; and that should he chance to be elevated to the presi-dency, he would be incompetent to fulfil the duties of the station, and would prove an ever-lasting disgrace to the party that placed him in power at the expense of virtue!

DE WITT CLINTON.

His election to the presidency it is said will tend "more closely to unite the different in terests of the country, and to concentrate the strength of the Union"—Further, that "the land. But it is possible for him to over-act his part: he may make the Spaniards good soldiers by fighting them, and be beat out of Spain reflect for a moment on the earnest desire of the content of th the federalists to elect Mr. Clinton, will any man of common sense, say, that this is not a party question? Can any man suppose, that it will more closely unite the different interests of the country, and concentrate the strength of the Union? How can such dis-The Dey of Algiers, it is said, has been added to the list of our enemies—the pretexts offered, are the delay in furnishing him with publicans which of the two should be chosen if might admit of a doubt; but that the fed eralists would ever become cordial to the administration of Mr. Clinton, (who has denoun The supplies had sailed from America, ced them in the most opprobious terms) is too ack once and sailed again; since which great an absurdity to place any confidence in He has declared them to be the most pestife rous body of men in society—that they are in league with Britain—and that there is no reli ance to be placed in them How then can we hope when peace is made, to hear of no these men unite the different interests, or con-From the eastern papers, it appears that all the people of Connecticut have not allied themselves to the English harlot—in Toland, and other towns of that state, volunteer companies of milities are fewering with a rich with a with a rich with a r centrate the strengh of the Union? It is an unnatural connection which must ever produce panies of militia are forming, with a view to offer their services to the president of the United States. And in Maine 3000 volunteers are organized, that there may be no necessity to with them he condemns himself. How can with them he condemns himself. organized, that there may be no necessity to place drafted militia under the control of the governor of Massachusetts. We have from these circumstances less apprehensions of English intrigues in the East—the patriotism declaration? They have ever vindicated the control of the properties of the patriotism of the fardy or treach. of private citizens outrun the tardy or treach-erous conduct of their rulers. The governor attack on the Chesapeake, and the blockading of North-Carolina has invited his countrymen to form volunteer corps of militia. Capt. M'Rae's advocated the British on these points against company of Petersburg, Va volunteers had been ordered to Marietta. Companies were forming in various parts of that state.—The The federal resolutions have always Pennsylvania militia are marching towards the rages is these particulars? How preposterous state of Ohio—Brigadier General Smyth left then to talk about concentrating the strength mand of the regular troops assembling at any thing can weaken it, it must be the choice of this gentleman. The British will be enforce appears to be marching from various -2000 militia from Pennsylvania are will know that such a mongrel compromise arching thither.

"The regular troops, with Gen. Hull, and this choice give the enemy four years more to was struck, and hats off, ordered. Our indignant Yankees, however, to a man, refused to the dignant Yankees, however, to a man, refused to the other was struck, and hats off, ordered. Our indignant Yankees, however, to a man, refused to the other was struck and hats off, ordered. Our indignant Yankees, however, to a man, refused to the order." fore attempt to carry their measures by fraud The account of the capture of Hull and the and artifice.—They know that Mr. Clinton (un-The very compromise will be used as an will become more resolute to persist in them. Instead therefore of this jesuitical hypocritical and perfidious policy, let the federalists act Till't lost its teeth and lost its life, flour is in great demand at \$10-wheat at \$1 | federal character, and not presume to dupe the flour is in great demand at 5 10—wheat at 5 1 85 c.—and corn at 90 cents; caused we expect, by the rapid manufacture of Spanish and Portu-They know that Mr. Clinton is equally as obnoxious to them as Mr. Madison-and it is nothing but a crafty trick for them to propose him. Nothing but perfidy could lead them to the artifice. Would men of honor nominate a Chief Magistrate to rule over them who had denounced them as the most infamous characters in society? Would honest men become such suppliants to one who has stigmatized them as the basest wretches in the community Would men of integrity condescend to vote for a President who has compared them to Satan, denounced them such profligates, and so polluted with ambition, that they had rather "rule in Hell than serve in Heaven." If he was chosen, could he place any confidence in their friendship and sincerity? Could he appoint them to any office with any dependence on their integrity? Would he blast his own reputation by promoting men of whom he has such a degrading opinion! Men void of honour, patriotism, and even of common honesty, could never expect to become his associates Such an inconsistency of conduct would be derogatory to Mr. Clinton; for if he once lowered himself to such duplicity, the federal faction would become ten times more mischiev-

ous in their projects the next four years than they have been for twelve years past. For the moment Mr. Clinton was chosen, the federal party would lay in their claim to his patronage, and if he refused them, the "dogs of federalism" would be let out to worry him through every trace of his administration. We trust the real friends of the country will be guarded against the wiles of federalism, and not suffer themselves to be deceived by the stratagems of apostate whigs, in the garb of republicanism. Boston Chronicle.

man (a paper, which has been distin-honorable posts, have relinquished their county. guished as the apologist of Mr. Pope) stations, became privates in volunteer ette-when among others, the following wise." toast was drank, and hailed with nine cheers by the company assembled:
"Congressional Caucusses—Uncon-

MAN for yourself—the pretty and decent of the U. States. word, was used by a company assembled to do honor to Mr. Pope, and the compa- Thomas Pinkney. ny and Mr. Pope (no doubt) himself, apnot stated, that there was one dissenting Joseph Bloomfield, William Hull, Tho- was seen to drop one of the enemy. voice. But in fact I do not request you mas Flournoy, John Armstrong, John No, no-for the credit of Kentucky, I Boyd. would not have it known, that such nauseous ideas were expressed at a dinner Lewis. PREPARED IN HONOR OF ONE OF OUR HONORABLE SENATORS or at all pervaded the heads of the company attending it My object is barely to call your attention to the course which the honourable sena tor and his friends are pursuing, relative to the presidential election.

Mr. Pope, last winter at Washington, was one of the "Congressional Caucus" which recommended Mr. Madison as president of the United States,-was one of those who on that occasion, pledged commission, his friends in Kentucky and his public dinners, express opinions unfavourable to the Congressional Caucus, and to Madison's election. Good faith, would have prescribed another course. but Mr Pope may think differently-and Mr. Pope, is an-" honourable man."

It has been suggested to me, that the coasters, might have gone beyond Mr. Pope's intentions—very true—but whiskey often brings out secrets from menwho have latent or ulterior objects in view. But mark-no charge is intended to be made, against Mr. Pope or his SIMON.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, a federalist of Kentucky, has published the first vograced and contemptible Kentucky fedeand philosopher that ever adorned the Balt. Amer. western hemisphere.

From the Western Citizen. Mr. Lyle—Having of late seen the American Statesman teeming with all the filth that used to crowd the columns of the Rattle-Snake, it excited me to write the following lines, which, if you think proper, you may insert in your next paper, and charge them to the ac-

count of your humble SERVANT. A Marshall's SNAKE kept up the strife, And when it died, poor Humphrey then, Pour'd all his poison into Penn.

Daring outrage by the ' Friends of Order.' general was proceeding to Annapolis, on shore, our people commenced a well-dibusiness relating to the cases of Man-rected fire from the field-piece, which slaughter, againt Hanson and other was placed on board of a boat at the east Slaughterers of Gale and Williams, he point of the island, and from the whole was grossly insulted, abused, threatened, line of musketry. The enemy were im-Charles Warfield, was the most conspi- shore, and from thence to the woods. It cuous Actor in the shameful and dis- was about twenty minutes before the graceful ontrage. The presence of panic-struck enemy commenced firing Henry R. Warfield, Esq. an intimate at this moment, had our people a few friend of the Attorney-general, alone pre- light boats to have followed them up, greatest extreme.

pable of bearing arms, consider them- very considerable number, and returned selves volunteers. Five hundred or a a brisk fire, which was continued with thousand men are embodied, equipped, unabated spirit for about three hours; and on their march in that state, in less when, finding the British aproaching time than we should take to raise fifty. with two gun-boats, and very large rein-It is true they are more adjacent to the forcements from Prevost, and our peoscene of war, but every man who can ple having nearly expended their ammupossibly leave his business, ought to nition, they abandoned the island, and refrontiers. Few mails arrive from the During the hottest of the engagement, own fashion.

throughout the nation. Men who have honors of war. His funeral formed the MR. PRINTER-The American States-heretofore filled the highest and most largest procession ever known in this Baltimore Whig.

or the public to notice the decent word. Chandler, William H. Harrison, John P.

Quarter-Master-General. -- Morgan

Adjutant General .- Thomas Cushing. Inspector General.—Alexander Smyth. Nat. Intel.

TRENTON, Sept. 23.

Military movements .- On Tuesday afternoon ast, a fine troop of cavalry under captain Sellen, left the encampment near this city for the north. Colonel Burn, of the cavalry, prooceded on the same day.

On Friday, a handsome company of artillery

narched through this place in the same direc-

which some time since passed through this place with clothing, &c. for the northern army, arrived at Greenbush.

On the 18th, the 13th U. S. regiment, under col. Schuyler, passed through Albany, from Greenbush for Niagara. It was nearly full and

well clothed, equipped and armed. New York Frontier-St. Lawrence County.

TO THE EDITOR. Madrid, Sept. 17, 1812.

I have but a few minutes by the mail. o give you a history of an engagement had yesterday, between the troops of this lume of what he calls the "History of On Tuesday evening the 15th, Major county and the British on the other side. Kentucky." In this work, he has most Nash, commandant at Hamilton, received part which that immortal scholar and diately dispatched an express to Lieut. loaded with military stores. He immepatriot took in the revolution has called Col. Benedict, commading at Ogdensforth the unprincipled slander of the disral scribbler, who has the impudence to Benedict would send a detachment from set himself up as a judge not only of the Ogdensburgh to meet the troops from moral and political reputation but even Hamilton at Tousard, or Frenchman's of the profound literary works, of the Island, (so called) about 6 miles up the greatest statesman, the brightest scholar river from Hamilton. Col. Benedict very promptly replied, he would send the required aid, to meet him at the time and place appointed Accordingly at evening, a detachment of about 70 from Col. Benedict's regiment, under the command of Maj. Flash, moved from Ogdensburg in four boats, with one piece of artillery a six pounder, and landed the men on the Island before day-light, unperceived by the enemy. Between 3 and 4 o'clock where they found the boats from Ogdensburgh ready to receive and transport to the Island. At about an hour after sunrise, the Canadian boats having got into On Wednesday last, as the Attorney- the gut between the Island and Canada vented them from proceeding to the they might have taken a number of theirs. Balt. Sun. The guard, which was at a distance, when the fire commenced, soon came up; In Kentucky the whole population ca- and the Canadian militia collected to a

west, without bringing accounts of fresh about twenty of our men, under the commassacres by the English and their In- mand of Lieut. Goss, went on board one dian allies; and unless a sufficient force of our large boats, and moved her round be provided for their immediate exter- the west end of the island into the gut, be provided for their immediate exter- the west end of the island into the gut, loss of but one man killed and one wounded mination, or at least for their being ef- in expectation of capturing some of the fectually quelled, our whole frontier in abandoned hoats. The attention of the fectually quelled, our whole frontier in- abandoned boats. The attention of the habitants must be reduced to the most enemy was immediately turned to this deplorable situation. We are firmly of boat, and so hot a fire kept up at her, at opinion that in our warfare with the In- the distance of about fitteen rods, as to dians and the British, with whom they oblige our people, after having two of are associated, no quarter should be giv- their men wounded, to abandon her. They en. We would fight them after their expected she would drift down to the other end of the island, and be taken up With the army which in a little time by our gun-boat; she being removed much out occasioned by a strain—switchail— In the Trenton Federalist, of April 21, will have collected on our Western and from her station, the boat, with two of the marked with the collar and geers; but othtrified and appalled the unblushing advocates of bribery. We have it from unquestionable authority that Mr. O. of Boston, Mr. H. of Delaware, and Mr. — of New-York, received such a ded: "Should De Witt Clinton succeed, and settle the busines with our Indian they must have destroyed every man on the French Federals, of April 21, with nave confected on our vestern and from her station, the boat, with two of the marked with the confirmation of Mr. H. of Delaware, and some trifling articles, and some trif and Mr. — of New-York, received such a lashing from Mr. King which will make them smart for years to come. Mr. Walsh was more than glanced at, and the cunning deputies of little Connecticut were handled with caustic severity. The majority of the Junto, and the Trees of New-York, were excessively irrita
The period of New-York, received such a lashing from Mr. King which will make them they must have destroyed every man on board the boart however suprising, only two were wounded—Mr. Johnson and little Connecticut were handled with caustic severity. The majority of the Junto, and the Trees dentify and this free, a more of the enemy been well-directed, white, small blaze in his face, a more of the enemy been well-directed, white, small blaze in his face, a more of the enemy been well-directed, white, small blaze in his face, a more of the enemy been well-directed, white, small blaze in his face, a more of the enemy been well-directed, white, small blaze in his face, a more of the enemy been well-directed, white, small blaze in his face, a more of the enemy been well-directed, white, small blaze in his face, a more of the enemy been well-directed, white, small blaze in his face, a more of the enemy been well-directed, white, small blaze in his face, a more of the enemy been well-directed, white, small blaze in his face, a more of the white spots on his fore legs; some the board the boar of New-York, received such a ded: " Should De Witt Clinton succeed, and settle the busines with our Indian they must have destroyed every man on almost unexampled spirit of patriotism and was buried this evening with the Lexington, Oct. 16, 1812.

It was gratifying indeed, to the patriinforms the public, that a dinner was companies, and marched in defence of otict heart, to see what spirit the militia lately given to the honourable Mr. Pohe their country. To the citizens of Baltiturned out. Maj. Nash had dispatched at some house in the upper part of Faymore we say "Go thou and do so like an express, the moment it was determined to prosecute the expedition, to the Silver Grays, with directions to proceed We have occasionally announced such to Hamilton, for its protection during the appointments in the army, &c. as have absence of the troops. In a very few "STITUTIONAL and unworthy the repre- come to our knowledge; but it is very hours, the whole of the town was in mo-" sentatives of a free people-may they probable that some of those which have tion; and so prompt was the order exthe little prospect of a favorable change, from "be a STINK in the nostrils of all honest been made have never been so published ecuted, that many of our aged veterans by us. We therefore publish the follow- arrived in time to accompany the expe-Mr. Printer-examine the STATES-ing complete list of the general officers dition to the island. After the firing was heard, it was hardly possible to keep them Major Generals.—Henry Dearborn, from the scene of action. Among the number of aged heroes in arms, who got Brigadier Generals .- James Wilkin- upon the island, was Capt. Butterfield; plouded it, with NINE CHEERS-for it is son, Wade Hampton, James Winchester, aged 68 ! With his rifle, the old man

> CHILLICOTHE, Oct. 10. Extract of a letter from His Excellency, R. J. Meigs, to a gentleman in this place, dated,

URBANA, Oct. 8, 1812 "Our army of Ohio is encamped at Manary's, 4 miles from the Indian villages. Gen-Harrison and Gen. Tupper, when they arrived at Fort Defiance found the Indians fled—and the Bitish artillery supposed to be taken by water down the Maume—Gen. Harrison was supply the Market Defiance of the Defiance of the Market Defiance of the Defi on Sunday last pressing down the Maume, hoping to cut off their retreat to Brownstown. Two hundred waggons marched from St. Ma-'s three days ago with biscuit, flour and bacon for Defiance. Fort Wayne is again be-sieged by Indians.—The troops of Ohio, Gen. Harrison does not wish to advance farther than Manary's until he orders.-We have with us a

report in circulation of the defeat and massacre of a detachment from Gen. Perkins's command at the river Huron. The circumstances related to us, and which may be depended upon, are as follow: Gen. Perkips had detached Captain Cotton, with a. party of 90 men, to the Peninsula of Sandusky, to secure some salt said to be there; on the arrival of the party they discovered some Indians, whom they immediately at-tacked—the Indians retreated until they were joined by another party, when a brisk fight took place, and had it not been for some misunderstanding of the orders, it is probable the whole of the Indians would have been killed and taken, as our men had atrociously calumniated the moral, lite- information of a brigade of boats (20 or It is, however, satisfactory to add, that the rary and political character of the vene30) passing up the river, supposed to be Indians were beaten, several scalps taken, and, although the number killed could not be correctly ascertained, there is no doubt but their loss greatly exceeded ours, which was 6 killed and 10 wounded, none of them dangerously. Capt. Cotton had returned

to camp. It is with pleasure we add, that the report of Mr. James Root, who formerly resiled in this town, being killed in the battle, s not true. He has returned unhurt, and his conduct and bravery are spoken of in the highest terms of approbation.

The detachment of 2000 men, ordered by the Governor from the Militia of this State, to rendezvous at this place, on the 20th inst, have been encamped for several days on the bank of the Alleghany river -On Tuesday last they elected Richard Crooks, of Washington County, Brigadier General; Joel Ferree, of Alleghany county, and Robert Patterson, of Fayette coun-Maj Nash, with his detachment of about ty, Colonels. It is said they will march on seventy, began their march up the river, Sunday to join Gen. Harrison, whose Head Quarters is at Wooster, in Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30 .- By passengers in the Steam-Boat from Albany we learn, that the forces under gen. Bloomfield at Platisburg anounts to between three and four thousa men, regulars and militia. That the British were cutting up the roads in Canada, and fortifying every small place capable of making any defence. The alarm of invasion of our ter-ritory had subsided at Plattsburg There were between 2 and 3000 militia and some regulars aud mobbed on the public highway mediately drove from their boats to the at Burlington, in Vermont; where barracks were erecting for the troops. Most of the troops which arrived at Head-Quarters were sent to Niagara.

Waterford, Sept. 29.

By a gentleman direct from Sacket's Harbor, we learn, that a detachment of 100 riflemen from that place, passed in the night over to the British side; surprised a party stationed at Stony Point; killed 10 or 12; set a block house on fire, took several prisoners and 16 muskets—lost one man only. Report said that 500 British an evening or two after, crossed the lake lower down, and burnt 2 or 3 buildings and returned.

We understand that Gen. Brown commanding at Sacket's Harbor, lately gave captain Forsyth of the rifle company stationed there, the command of an expedition against a small village on the Canada shore where were situated some public stores and garrisoned by a bout 120 regular troops; that capt. Forsyth succeeded in burning the stores, after taking such property as he could carry away, with the several wounded .- U. Putriot.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Lexington, bout the 25th September last, a dark bay orse. 12 or 13 years old, upwards of 15 handsligh, black mane and tail—when he trots he from

43,tf

LEXINGTON: TUESDAY OCTOBER 20, 1812.

Extract of a letter from a public officer in Wash ington, to a member of congress from this state. k September 29, 1812.

"The evidence daily occurring of the competency of the troops at Detroit, to have defeated Brock, and to have sustained themselves in perfect safety until reinforcements arrived, is greater than I had expected. I saw to-day, a list of ordnance, arms, ammunition, &c. sur rendered, given to one of our officers by the British officer who had the return, by which it appears, that beside the fixed ammunition for cannon and 75,000 musket cartridges, there were 60 barrels of gun-powder of 100 lb. each, untouched—the same of provisions, that is an abundance. To look back on the past, is vain, The exertions of the government, and you may be assured they are not snail-paced, are directed to the future. Kentucky and Ohio will not be disappointed in the supplies, to which they have every claim. Distance and time are obstacles which will be surmounted as far as possible. In addition to what has been prepared and ordered from Pittsburgh, tents, more than suffi-cient for the army, 10,000 blankets, 20,000 pair of shoes, 10,000 woolen stockings, 10,000 socks, with medicine and quarter-master's stores, have been ordered from Philadelphia—a part of them have been on the road 8 and 10 days—twenty 18 pounders—12 twelves—6 sixes from this place-A part will be in Pittsburgh this week -100 barrels of powder from Philadelphia-30 from this vicinity. The great difficulty will be found in transporting the provisions, and in getting out the cannon in time. The most efficient means are in operation. On the provision account, in addition to the contractor's, agents are appointed to purchase them. The contractor at Pittsburgh, is ordered to lay in supplies for 6000 men for 6 months. Specie will be forwarded from Philadelphia and Baltimore. After all this, there may be deficiencies and privations. The lateness of the period at which the staff appointments were made—the want of experience in the appointed, with other causes, may render it impossible to provide the army as well as could be wished—But I am persuaded all that can, will be done; and that were it in the power of government, the western heroes who are now in the wilderness, would enjoy the fare of princes-Theirs will be the glory of restoring the wounded honour of the country—May God prosper them."

Doctor Robertson, of Washington city, passed through Natchez on the 21st Sept. on his way to the interior of Mexico, where he goes in the capacity of minister or agent of the U. 6. to negociate a treaty with the local authorities established there. He accompanied Col. Pike to New-Mexico some years ago and is Pike to New-Mexico some years ago, and is said to be well calculated to accomplish the objects of his mission. If he succeeds, a most advantageous commerce is expected to be established between that country and ours. Our authority is the Natchez Chronicle.

We have an English account, that on the 25th of July, the French attacked Bragation's vanguard, and were repulsed with the loss of 8000 men—that on the same day, they attacked the main Russian army, but were defeated, with the loss of 6000 men-and that on the 30th and 31st, Oudinot was also beaten, and lost 5000 in killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners, and driven back 60 miles. We give the tale as we get it; doubting its truth, and desiring our readers to remember, that the London papers have often amused us in this way, with imaginary victories over the French, which were never obtained

Lord Wellington entered Madrid on the 11th of Ausgust, and was received amid shouts of applause by the inhabitants. The tide of fortune appears to be turning against the French in Spain.—Without speedy assistance they

land,) Aug. 15, in consequence of the tunity of performing any very brilliant exhigh price of flour. A paper was drawn ploits, as the enemy upon every occasion up by the populace, which most of the evaded an encounter with them. The genflour dealers were obliged to sign, enga- eral has, however, no hesitation in saying, ging to sell flour at 3s. per stone. Lord that they have rendered the most essen-Milton made a speech to the populace, tial service to their country, by penetraand told them they must endeavor to ting that of the enemy to a consideration wait until the harvest was got in, at distance, burning their towns and destroywhich they were much infuriated. The ing their provisions; and by that means mob threw several stones at his Lordship, rendering them unable to leave their fambut the military protected him. Flour ilies for the purpose of annoying our sethad been selling of late for 9s. per stone. tlements. The general feels particular

Newton, Massachusetts, and it is said, battalion, and after, as Colonel of a Regispeaks in the highest terms of the troops ment. he commanded. He admits that there The General authorises his aid-de-is blame some where, and is anxious to camp, Col. R. M. Johnson, to give a have a fair and impartial inquiry .- Courier. discharge to the 1st battallion, of his regi-

DIED-On Sunday the 13th inst. at Gibson Port, Doctor James Speen, of that place. "Tread lightly on his ashes ye men of genius, for he was your brother." Nutchez paper.

Mr. John F. Greenwood, of Jessamine county who took charge of a paper to procure subscrip-tions of clothing for the Kentucky volunteers, deposited at the office of the Reporter, on th 15th inst. the several articles subscribed, of which the following is the total amount :-

Coats Overalls 31 pair Waistcoats Shirts Shoes 8 pair 12 Comforts Gloves 15 pair Hunting-Shirts Blankets

The estimated value \$ 163-42 cents. The above articles were furnished by the patriotic Ladies residing in Fayette & Jessamine, in the nieghborhood of Mr. Greenwood. The industry used by Mr. G. and the liberality of the Ladies, deserves the approbation of all friends to their country. Communicated.

CAUTION -Counterfeit Bank Notes. On Tuesday last, ABRAHAM CHAMPION and James Lony were apprehended for passing Counterfeit Bank Notes, on the Russelville Branch Bank of this state; the former had in his psssession a considerable amount in these notes.- They are both committed to prison to stand their trial the next circuit court. The notes are tolerably well done-the paper is a good imitation of the genuine paper of will be found upon comparing the counterfeit with the genuine note, that the former is a quarter of an inch shorter than the latter.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

VINCENNES, Oct. 13.

On Sunday last, col. Russel left this place with capt. Perry's and capt Modrel's companies of Rangers for the Illi nois territory—he will be followed in a few days by capt. Beckes's company of rangers-It is more than likely that the Colonel may be joined by a number of mounted men from the Illinois and Misnois river as far as Pioria-a force of or 700 men, will, we suppose be sufficient, and, with col. Russel at their head, will be able to destroy their towns and that may dare to oppose him.

Maj. Gen. Hopkins, on Thursday last, left his encampment on Bufferon, and frontier. proceeded on his march up the Wabash -we suppose he has not as yet, advanced much beyond fort Harrison-want of provision has retarded his progressthat obstacle being removed, he will now no doubt, proceed more rapidly.—Sun.

Louisville, October 16. Copy of a letter from Lieut. NIMBOD H. MOORE. to his friend in this place.

"Camp't upon the Miami of the Lakes, 15 miles from Fort Defiance.

" DEAR SIB-Captain Bland W. Ballard, of the rifle regiment, has this moment returned from a scouting party down the Miami; he ommands a company of spies. Ensign James Liggett, the brother of our friend Robert Liggett, was attached to that company. Yesterday morning, Liggett started with five men, to go down to Fort Defiance, 15 miles below this, campt at the mouth of the Oglaze. Liggett fell in with a party of Indians, who attacked him last night, or in the evening, (it is sup-posed) and killed and scalped the whole party Four of the men were lying together-Liggett had ran about fifty yards after he was shotthey were tomahawk'd and scalped in a most barbarous manner. Captain Ballard, when he came upon the ground, and found the men lying in the road, began to hunt for Liggett, but immediately discovered the Indians in considerable numbers. He formed the line of battle, and determined to fight; but found the Indians three for one against him. He then re-turned to camp, the best way he could, by leaving the river and striking off through the woods. The Indians discovered that he had not returned the road he same, and got before him. He crossed their road several times on only 7 or 8 miles per day. It is believed that we shall be attacked to night—whether we shall or not, God only knows."

It is believed that lington yesterday, on his way to Albany, free, and governed by the Polish laws; but the shall or not, God only knows."

In the Polish laws is but the shall or not, God only knows."

In the Polish laws; but the shall or not, God only knows."

In the Polish laws; but the shall or not, God only knows."

Head-Quarters, Fort St. Mary's, Oct. 6, 1812 The 1st battalion of mounted riflemen from Kentucky, in the regiment under the command of Col. P. M. Johnson, having faithfully performed their tour of duty, as directed by the general order, of his excellency, the Governor of that state of the 25th of Aug. last, are hereby honorably discharged-and the commanding general requests each officer & soldier belonging to that battalion, to accept his thanks for the promptitude which would probably be expelled from that country. they have shown on every occasion, to obey his orders and to perform their duty. A riot took place at Sheffield (Eng- They have not, it is true, had an opporobligation to Col. R. M. Johnson, for General Hull has arrived at his seat in his zeal and ability, as commandant of a

ment, now dismissed, as well as to the 2d. when it shall have completed its tour, in such manner and form as he may deem

NAT. G. ADAMS, D. A. G.

UTICA, N. Y. Sept. 29. FROM CAPE VINCENT.

In the night of the 20th inst. captain block-house.' Forsyth, with 70 of his rifle company & 34 militia men, embarked on board a by several persons who have seen and the honor of France is equally interested in it went over to a small village called Ga- ged in the skirmish. nanoque, in the town of Leeds, for the purpose of destroying the king's store house at that place. They landed unobserved, a short distance from the village. a little before sunrise on the morning of the Allegheny, Col. Lear, his family, served this termination for the head of the quested to make payment to the 21st, but were soon after discovered and all the Americans from Algeirs, dri- fourth dynasty, for Napoleon the Great, before and fired upon by a party of the British, ven away by the Dey. Instant war was whom the policy of three centuries were but a October 14th, 1812. consisting of about 125 regulars and miexpected to be declared. On the 13th momentary object, and the space from south to north but a single point. We present to your litia. The Americans returned the fire July, a squadron of Algerine cruisers, majesty the act of confederation, which claims with so much effect, that the British retreated in disorder and were pursued to
the village, where they again rallied, but soon finding the contest too warm for to the eastward; and Col. Lear informs end, and with the concurrence of all our minds, them, they fled over a bridge and made me, there is some reason to apprehend the blood which runs in our veins, to carry on the blood which runs in our veins, to carry on their escape, leaving behind ten of their they had orders to capture American the enterprize which we shall not have formed number killed (besides several who were vessels. No vessels under the Algerine in vain, if your majesty will deign to prevent it." seen to fall into the stream as they were 8 regulars and a number of militia, prisoners. Captain Forsyth had only one man killed and one slightly wounded. the bank, and the plate well executed. But it The number of wounded on the part of the enemy was not ascertained. militia prisoners were discharged on parwww. Mitchell, one of the party, who made his escape, has also been apprehended and committed to jail.

States for the delay of his tribute; and that he had demanded of Mr. Lear head and committed to jail.

States for the delay of his tribute; and during the first, second, or third, partition of Poland, I would have armed all my people to support you. Immediately that victory enaited with the O. States for the delay of his tribute; and and many fluctes to perform. Had I reigned during the first, second, or third, partition of Poland, I would have armed all my people to support you. Immediately that victory enaited of the latter.

IMPLE person who received a SPY GLASS and many fluctes to perform. Had I reigned during the first, second, or third, partition of Poland, I would have armed all my people to support you. Immediately that victory enaited of the latter.

IMPLE person who received a SPY GLASS and many fluctes to perform. Had I reigned during the first, second, or third, partition of Poland, I would have armed all my people to support you. Immediately that victory enaited of the latter.

IMPLE person who received a SPY GLASS and many fluctes to perform. Had I reigned during the first, second, or third, partition of Poland, I would have armed all my people to support you. Immediately that victory enaited of the latter.

NEW-YORK; Oct. 5. We learn by a passenger in the Steamboat from Albany, that a number of troops souri territory, and proceed up the Illi- from the head-quarters at Greenbush. Accounts had been received at Plattsburg, stores. that the Indians near the lines have be gun to be troublesome, and have carried off several of the American inhabitants property, or to contend with any party in the neighbourhood of Chataugee. A

arrived at gen. Dearborn's head-quarters Wilna, and submitted to his approbation and last evening with despatches from gen. Bloomfield.-We learn from Dr. Stewart that about four o'clock on Friday morning last, 16 Indians attempted to carry off of monsieur the count palatine Wybieki president the picket guard at Champlain village.

The guard fixed and wounded one of The guard fired and wounded one of united at the approach of your majesty's puis-sant armies, having had in view to give force day, several Indians were seen skulking to the opportunities offered them by the localabout the fields. On Monday an express ities that they might not be in any wise defici-arrived at gen. Bloomfield's head-quar-ent, has discerned, from the first step, that they ters from the committee of safety of have rights to reclaim, and duties of the most Franklin county, informing that Colonel elevated order to fulfil. By an unanimous voice, it has constituted itself a general confederation of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from S. P. Divide the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from S. P. Divide the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from S. P. Divide the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from S. P. Divide the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland; it has declared Poland remains from the Control of Poland remains from the Contr miles from St. Rigis, with the Scotch established in her rights, & all the usurpatory Royals—the Glengary Sharp-shooters— arbitrary acts, which would have destroyed her a regiment of militia and three hundred Indians. Gen. Bloomfield immediately ordered col. Vorsbingh with his regiment of detached militia, the Troy fusileers and Troy invincibles to reinforce from the earliest ages, we shall not lose our region. major Young, who commands a part of territory & our independence, neither by a trea the 8th regiment at Chatauga, Molum ty nor by conquest, but through perfidy and and French Mills, and col. Green to march with his regiment to Chazey and Champion, to reinforce and prior, to reinforce and prior, to reinforce and prior, to reinforce and prior, to reinforce and prior to the sakerider, who our nation now torn into pieces and parted commands a part of the 7th and 8th re- amongst princes against whom we had not giments, at these parts—gen. B. has at made war, and who had not conquered her. Plattsburg the 6th, 9th, 11th and 15th re- our rights will, therefore, appear evident in giments of Infantry, part of a regiment of himself. We have a right to declare our U.S. artillery, part of col. Thorn's regiments Pales to re-establish the throng of U. S. artillery, part of col. Thorn's regi- selves Poles-to re-establish the throne of him. He crossed their road several times on his way into camp. Lieut Monday belonged to the company also. He is still out with 30 men.—Ballard had 30 also. This morning the Indians, four in number, were in our camp in a half hour after we left it. The fact is, we are surrounded on all sides by Indians; but whether in numbers sufficient to give us battle, are not able to say. We much very slaw—of the Lith LL S, recipront was at Run.—Col. Thorn's regiselves Poles—to re-establish the throne of her selves Poles—to re-establish the throne of detached artillery—a detach—the Jagellons and Sobieskis—to seize again on ment of horse and a detachment of rifle—our national existence—to re-assemble our discussion of the Vermont side, there are tive country, and to prove, in combating for her, that we are worthy descendants of our fore-fathers. Whatever constitutes our rights, conwhere the provided members—to arm ourselves for our national existence—to re-assemble our discussion of the country, and to prove, in combating for her, that we are worthy descendants of our fore-father in numbers sufficient to give us battle, on their way to Burlington. Col. Clark stitutes likewise our duties. Thanks to your provided members—to arm ourselves for our national existence—to re-assemble our discussion of the country, and to prove, in combating for her, that we are worthy descendants of our fore-fathers. Whatever constitutes our rights, converted to the country of the country o am not able to say. We march very slow- of the 11th U. S. regiment was at Bur- gracious majesty, four million of Poles are now

> SAVANNAH, Sept. 24. A letter from a gentleman at St. Ma- greater part of the population of Poland,

ry's, to another in this city, dated the 19th still curbed under the oppression of the Rusinst. affords the following information:

"Capt Williams, of the U. S. army, marched a few days ago, with a party of twenty-two, (including himself) from Poles, exacted of us; and for having re-assumcolonel Smith's encampment, with two ed our rights !- Yes, sire, the Polish country wagons, for St. John's river, for provisions. When he got within about twelve miles of St. John's, an ambuscading party of Indians and * * * * * * (about seventy in number) attacked him and killed will be propertied our misfortunes; and shall one man and a serverant of the II. See the Poles who have available the love of the love of the Poles who have available the love of th one man and a sergeant of the U. S. army, and wounded six more among whom was capt. Williams, who received 7 wounds—three through one hand, and the rest in his leg.

"With his little hand, he made out to the grave melancholy and without hope?—No! you, sire, have been raised up by providence; its strength is put into your majesty's hands, and the existence of our duchy is due to the puissance of your arms! The

The above information is corroborated number of boats at Cape Vincent and conversed with some of the soldiers enga- If the dismemberment of Poland was the sign

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Gibraltar, Aug. 5. flag had passed through these straits to fired upon when passing the bridge) and the westward; therefore, at present there is no danger. We can always know when they do pass from the English men

of war stationed in the gut.' It had previously been stated that the little Dey had been offended with the U. situation I have many interests to conciliate,

rel of powder, one barrel of fints and some other articles of public property which they had taken from the enemy, then returned to Cape Vincent, not however till they set fire to his majesty's store house, which was consumed, together with a quantity of flour and pork.—Gaz.

American armed schooner having fired into an Algerine vessel. Mr. Lear had feared hostilities would ensue. It is added, that the storeship in which the tribute had been sent, after sailing, had been obliged to return to the U. S. which with a quantity of flour and pork.—Gaz.

The powder, one barrel of fints and American armed schooner having fired into an Algerine vessel. Mr. Lear had without prolonging a war, which would have continued to spill the blood of my subjects. I love your country—for 16 years have I seem your soldiers by my side, in the fields of Italy, as well as in those of Spain. I applaud all you have done; I authorise the efforts you wish to make; I will do every thing that depends on me to second your resolutions. rel of powder, one barrel of fints and American armed schooner having fired bled me to restore your ancient laws to vour rive; but that this Despot would not receive it. According to a Treaty of Peace and Amity the U. States agreed to pay were to march to the Westward this day, Algiers annually the value of twelve thousand Algerine sequins in maritime (Bost. Cent.

> From the Seventh Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Paris, July 27 detachment of the militia had been sent to a general confederation of Poland, has named Prince Adam Czartorenski for its president. This prince, aged 80 years, has for fifty years been marshal of the diet of Poland. The first From Cook's Journal, Saturday Morning, Deen marshal of the diet of Poland. The first act of diet was to declare the kingdom of Poland. Cockber 3, 1812.

Maj. Vander Cook and Dr. Stewart

Wiles and admitted to his consequence.

" Wilna, July 16."

SPEECH

escorting two Indian Chiefs and an inter-nieter to gen. Dearborn's head-quarters existing circumstances, sufficated the senti preter to gen. Dearborn's head-quarters. existing circumstances, sufficiently, which are engraven on their hearts, and are command ed by heaven itself. Our brethren, forming the

"With his little band, he made out to confederation has deputed us to wait on you, get to a swamp, about 200 yards distance, leaving his waggons. He there made a stand, and fought until the ammunition was expended on both sides. On the description of Poland exists," and that the waggons of Poland exists, and that the standard of Tanning and Currying, and who can produce satisfactory references as to his character and canability will be a satisfactory reference as to his character. was expended on both sides. On the decree will to the world be equivalent to the approach of the enemy, with tomahawks, reality!—We are sixteen millions of Polanders, capt. Williams charged bayonets. At sight of which, the enemy retreated, having destroyed one waggon and carried the other off, with their killed and wounded.

"Capt. Williams then proceeded on, of the block house on St. Lave Capt. Williams the proceeded on, of the block house on St. Lave Capt. and got to the block-house, on St. John's One single word from your majesty will devote with all the men, well and wounded, except one poor fellow, who could not travel being badly wounded, and remained on
the spot until the next day; when four
Indians came to the place. On coming and called out for men to rush upon the Indians. On this they took the alarm and precipitately fled. One of the Indians sprung from his horse, and left him. Indians are sprung from his horse, and left him. Indians are sprung from his horse, and left him. In a prime and precipitately fled. One of the Indians sprung from his horse, and left him. In the prime and the capital of the wounded soldier crayled to the out to prime and the agree of the prime and the prime The wounded soldier crawled to the on the Dwina, and the armies of Russia sepa-horse, mounted him and came safe to the rated, divided, cut off, wandering about, and seek in vain to re-unite and form themselves. The interest of your majesty's empire requires the re-establishment of Poland, and probably of the declension of the French monarchy, may her re-establishment be a proof of the proity to which your majesty has elevated France. The purchaser giving bond with approved se-The oppressed Poland has turned her eyes for almost three centuries toward France, that estate, are requested to bring them forward for ity to which your majesty has elevated France. "Yesterday arrived in the bay in the great and generous nation. But fate has re- adjustment, and those indebted, are also re-

> BONAPARTE'S REPLY, " Gentlemen, Deputies of the Confederation of

> related to me-Poles, I would have thought and acted like you; like you I would have vo-

pends on me to second your resolutions. your efforts are unanimous, you may concieve the hope of reducing your enemies to acknowledge your rights, but in these countries so distant and extensive, it is entirely upon the unanimity of the efforts of the population which covers them that you must found your hopes of success. I have held to you the same language since my first appearance in Poland; I must here add, that I have guaranteed to the Emperor of Austria the control of the cont tria, the integrity of his dominions, and that I cannot sanction any manoeuvre of movement which may tend to trouble the peaceful pos-session of what remains to him of the Polish provinces. Let Lithuania, Samogitia, Wetespok, Polotck, Mohelow, Wolhynia, the Ukraine, Polodia, be animated with the same spirit which I have seen in Great Poland; and Providence will crown with success your hoy cause; he will recompence that devotion to your country which has rendered you so interesting, and acquired so many claims to my esteem and protection, upon which you may de-pend under every circumstance.

A LTHOUGH the donations to the Army have A been generous, they will not near meet the demand-I will therefore pay at a fair price or all the woollen socks and mittens, that may be deposited by the 26th, of this month; with John Buckner of Georgetown—Dudley, Trigg and Dudley, Frankfort—Lane and Taylor, Win-chester, and myself, at Richard Higgins' in

Assistant Q. M. N. W. Army.
Lexington, Oct. 19, 1812.

43-4

N Saturday next, the 24th inst. will be sold to the highest bidder, the HOUSE & LOT occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank. The house is three stories high, twenty-six feet front, fifty feet back, built in the year 1804, of the best materials; all the work neatly executed and well finished—a two story house 14 eet back of the main building, 16 by 18 feet, moke-house, &c.

The front of the lot is twenty-eight feet, beng the front of the house and an equal part of the alley with the adjoining house, which is in common to both houses, and then the width of the house, (which is 26 feet) back, one hundred feet from the back wall of the main build-ing, making 28 feet front and 150 feet back.

This house is situated in the best part of the town, well calculated for business, also the accommodation of a family: very excellent dry cellars, pump in the back yard—the yard is walled and fenced with a board fence.

Terms of sale .- Possession given the 23d day of May next.—The purchaser to receive the rents from the day of sale to that time.—Payments in two, four, six, eight, ten and twelve months, in negotiable notes, satisfactorily endorsed. A satisfactory title will be made. Sale to commence at four o'clock in the evening.

LEWIS SANDERS. October 19th, 1812.

E DUCATION.—A new annual contract for the SCHOOL which was instituted on the SCHOOL which was instituted on, Steel's run, six miles west from Lexington, 12 months ago, and then advertised, is again entered into, and the school will continue another year from the second Monday in November next, under the direction of Kean O'Hara, as Teacher, and Messrs. Nathaniel Ferguson and William & George Stone, as Trustees.—Gentlemen wishing to place pupils at this Seminary are invited to make early application, as the number will be limited.—The public may rely, that the most correct instructions will be given, and the best advised methods of study constantly pursued. It being the object of the Teacher and Trustees to encourage the diffuion of useful learning at this school, they pledge themselves, that the tuition and boarding will be offered on the most moderate terms. October 21st, 1812.

A Young Man. and capability, will hear of a good situation, on application to Thomas Hanley, or E. YEISER.

Lexington, 20th Oct. 1812. Stop the Runaway.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the

Indians came to the place. On coming has dared to declare, is we doubt not, sire, a ton, (S. C.) for some years, from which last near him, he rose up as well as he could, decree of Providedce, which, touched with the place he was brought about nine months since.

Lexington, October 19, 1812.

Will be Sold

ON twelve months credit, at the late dwelling house of Elijah Tomlinson, dec. on Thursday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock, a number of young valuable

Horses, Cattle & Sheep.

LEWIS M'KENNIE, Adm'r. 43-1. October 19, 1812.

ROBERT HICKS, PHILEMON PRICE, Administrators. interest from the date it not punctually paid. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock,

approved security will be required; to draw single of likely Cattle and Sheep, and a considerable number of large and likely Hogs,
likewise a Carding and Spinning machine.

Twelve months credit will be given on all
sums over five dollars, Attested notes with Gentlemen. Deputies of the Confederation of Poland.

"I have heard with interest what you have you have because group of the connection of the confederation of the confederation of the confederation of the connection of the conn TO be sold to the highest bidder, on Tues-day the 27th inst. at the late dwelling house of William Hicks, deceased, in Wood-

VENDUE.

Capt. John Beach.

SIR-TARE NOTICE, that on Saturday the Sist inst. we shall attend at the house of Griffin Yeatman, in the town of Cincinnati state of Ohio, in order to take the deposition of Henry Bechtle and others, to be read in evi dence in the following suits, viz. One where in James Morrison and John W. Hunt are plain tiffs, and John Beach is defendant; and anoth er wherein James Morrison is plaintiff, and John Beach is defendant, depending in the seventh circuit court of the United States, in and for the Kentucky district.

JAMES MORRISON, JOHN W. HUNT. Lexington, 5th Oct. 1812.

MASON'S INN. MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY. The subscriber has removed from Georgetown

to Mountsterling, and has opened House of Entertainment. The returns thanks to his friends and a gen-erous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a

share of public patronage.

PETER MASON. January 14, 1812. 12-tf

Mountsterling Hotel. JOSEPH SIMPSON

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thru-tton Taylor, where those who may be pleased so favor him with their custom may be assured that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Tra vellers and others who may choose to be retir ed from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, well fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar. Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812.

Silver Platers, Silver Smiths & Brass Founders.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches, at their former stand opposite the

Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c. OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS. ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLE BITS, STIRRUP IRONS &c. OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS. ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe & Tassels. Also, a general assortment of

Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c. Which they will dispose of very low for Cash, ALL KINDS OF

Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE. Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c. Always on hand.

n APPRENTICE to the Brass Founding business. Also, one to the White Smith business. Any person wishing to learn either of the above branches, will be received on very liberal terms The highest price in cash will be given for

old Copper, Brass and Pewter. 26-tf Ju June 22d, 1812.

Stolen

ROM my farm about the 24th of August, a Light Bay Horse 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands 1 mch high, has a small star in his forehead, a small white saddle spot on his right side, thick mane & tail, nicked, but dont carry a high tail, low before, paces long and trots, carries his head low, short pastern joints, and in good order. A reasonable reward will be Hamilton's Facon given for the horse, or for the discovery and prosecution of the thief to conviction.

Robert Barr. Payette, Sept. 12, 1812. N. B. If branded, he has Br on the near shoul-

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry ROAN HORSE.

five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, Hamilton's Grand Restorative Legrand Abner or both of said feet. Branded on the ribs on pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in the near side, 76; who ever delivers me the horse climates unfavorable to the constitution; the and detects the thief, or delivers the horse immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication

JOSEPH BARNETT.

June 26, 1812.

TAKEN UP by William Anness, living on James Marshall's plantation in Woodford county, within three miles of the court-house, Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consump-Murphy John living on the waters of Clear Creek, one tions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Manteer Paul living on the waters of Clear Creek, one BAY MARE, her off hind foot white, a star in her forehead, 12 years old, 14 1-2 hands high; appraised to \$ 15 before me this 11th day of April, 1812.

Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Halm's True & Genuine Ger-H. WATKINS, T. P.

TRAKEN UP by William Poynter, living Spencer creek, Montgomery county, a dark bay mare, thirteen hands high, seven the above years old, both hind feet white, a star and snip, branded on the near shoulder (C) some saddle AARON HALL, J. P. M. C.

BLANK BILLS OF LADING. FOR SALB AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE;

Harrison Circuit Court, September Term, 1812, sct. PHYLIP T. RICHARDSON, & JACOB

LAUDEMAN, Pl'ff's In Chancery. ANDREW M'KEMSON & JOHN M'KEMSON, Def'ts.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant Andrew Alexander Mrs. A M'Kimson is no inhabitant of this common-wealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on motion of the said complainants, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken against him for confessed, and that a copy of this order be Barker William inserted in some authorised newspaper in this state for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Attest, -8t Andrew Moore, D. Clk. 40-8t

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT that I live in. The large two story framed house that Mr. Nathan Burrow's keeps store in, on which is a brick kitchen, with a room for servants, smoke house, dairy and pump, on Limestone street. Also the lot adjoining Todd's factory, fronting High and Water streets, 66 feet—about sixty building lots, lying between Steam-Mill street and Keiser's lot.

A tract of 400 acres of good land in Gravson county. A tract of 314 acres about 5 miles from Louisville. Three lots of land on Sandy, containing about ten thousand acres-and eighty five acres adjoining the town of Lexington, which I will lay off in lots to suit purchasers, with the Houses, Barn, Garden, &c. &c.

The whole of this property, I would prefer chinn As selling to an individual, and will take in pay ment one half Bank Stock of Kentucky; 2,500 Cox John dollars in cash, and the balance in Ohio lands,

that may be so situated as to suit me.
I will also sell a NEGRO WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN, now at Mr. Dan'l. Bry. ant's, about 5 miles from town; or I will sell the whole of this property for a small part of the purchase money in hand, and the balance payable by instalments of one, two and three F. RIDGELY Lexington, Sept. 10th 1812. 38-6t

For Sale or to Rent,

POR a term of years, a Grist & Saw Mill, both well calculated in the Saw Mill, both well calculated for merchant and country work, on a good stream of water, about three or four miles from Cynthiana, in Harri- Dewhurst George son county, and about one mile from the South Davis Jesse
Fork of Licking, in an excellent neighbourhood for small grain and timber, with one hundred Divers James and ninety acres of LAND belonging to the Dickenson Elizabeth mills, with a stone dwelling house and stone Dedman Col.Richmond Dole Robert still house fifty by thirty four feet, a hewed log house two stories high, and other necessary houses suitable for a large family. About two hundred young apple trees, and a good many Easily Obadiah Branch Bank, on Main street, Lexington. They peach and plumb trees—seventy-five or eighty return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, on it. A good title will be made for the land, English John They have, and intend keeping on hand, a general payments, or I will take good property in or near Lexington. For further particulars apply to Jacob Laudeman, living four miles from French John Lexington, on the Henry's mill road. Possess Fleming James are the had almost any time after the first Fearle William and will be sold low for cash in reasonable sion may be had almost any time after the first | Feagle William day of October next.

September 14th, 1812. PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILITUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent Higgins Azariah

& Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York. THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, Holmes Mary Ann o as to be used with safety by persons in every Heaton David

situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off suHutchison James
perfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretiHackard John ons—to restore and amend the appetite—pro- Harkins Joseph duce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent Haden Anthony colds, which are often of fatal consequences. Hopkins Robert A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on Harmon Ase its first appearance—they are celebrated for re-moving habitual costiveness, sickness at the Hutt Corbin R. tomach and severe head ache—and ought to be Hutsell Geo. & Jno.

taken by all persons on a clange of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious Huber John Holmes John in preventing and curing disorders attendant on Hudson John long voyages, and should be procured and care Hughes James

fully preserved for use, by every seaman. Hamilton's Worm Destroying Jackson Thomas Johnson Philip Jackson Thomas Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during Jenkins Hamilton the last eleven years, an immense number of kirk Robert children and adults of varions dangerous com-

Hamilton's Essence & Extract Kendall Joseph of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chro- Literal Richard nic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lynch William Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chil Linsey William blains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and Long Richard P.

neck, &c ITCH CURED. By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINT- Laughlin Simon

MENT.

well made, trots and canters well and will rack is recommended as an invaluable medicine a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white, for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the Laws William (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one various complaints which result from dissipated Lewis William alone, or gives me information so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded. ful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir, Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Missin Solomon

M'Meekin James man Corn Plaister, Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place

The above genuine medicines (with many spo s, appraised to \$ 12. Posted before me other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun by his widow in New York.

by his widow in New York.

(F They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Walde mard Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg (Dudley, in Frankfort.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexingmonths, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Abernathy Blaxton 2 Attkisson Thomas Atchison Hamilton Adams Richard K. Askey Thomas Alsop William Allnut William Adams Seth Alexander Dudiath Brownlee George Blackwell James

Boyce John

Busy James

Birch George

Bean Joseph

Butler Thomas

Brown John H. Baldwin Henry

Beach Joseph

Brown Jackson T.

Brown William

Buskirk Corn's. Van

Bradley Lucy

.Barnett Joseph

Bryant Joseph

Brooks John

Browning Col. James

Bledsoe Richard Bryan David Barr Robert sen. Barr Thomas sen. Buckner Henry Barkley John Boon Orvid Brown Morgan oston Barbry Brown Joshua Barr Robert R. Beal Middleton Beard Miss Anna M. Boggs Miss Nancy Beard Maj. Hugh Bolding Silah Baker James Barkley Darcus T. Byrd William Boatwrite John R.

Corman Abraham Crow John Caldwell Thomas Clarke William Crutcher James Carter Robert Clarke Micajah Campbell James M. Clarke & Plumer Coppock Benjamin Curd Price -Coleman Thomas Cogsel George

> Devers Forbes Davis Gar'd. Dason William

Hodges Daniel

Kirtley Francis

Long Elisha Lephon Martha

Lemon Rebecca

Moland James

Miller John A.

Maxwell Joseph

M'Clure Samuel

Mulholn Daniel

M'Clintic Samuel

Metcalf Thomas

Maxwell Mr.

Massie John

Tenefee Jarrod

Lukebill Christian

Featherston Carolos

Girard Monsieur Giraud Mark A. A. Gatewood Robert A. Graves Thomas C. Garner Thomas Gess Thomas

Hart Oliver Hawkins Parry Hawkins Lt. Thos. Hardin Geo. W. Hill John Hilton Margaret Hundley Nelson Herndon Susannah B. Horseman Isra Huston John Hunicut Joseph Holmes John A. Hanson Anthony Hudson Joseph Hull John opkins Robert Hayes William 2 Huston Mrs. Mary Hawkins Hugh Hopkins Samuel G.

> 2 James Thomas Johnson Isaac Jones Tarpen Ivey Absolam

Love James Love Andrew 2 Loyd William Lawrence J. R. Lancaster Aaron Link Jacob Lewis Hannah U. 2 Lycurgus P. Lewis Nicholas Laurence John Lewis Gabriel J. Liben William

Murchil Robert D. Murphy Ann Moore Capt. William M'Dowel Maj. John Moore Charles C. Morris Clement Morrison Maj. James Madison William S. Moore Capt. William 4 M'Call John Moore Rev. James M'Cullough Lawson Murrell Thomas M'Connel Doct. Robt. Mentelle W. Mawry Leonard H. Moore Francis M'Chord James Mackmanary's Easter M'Isaac Miss Jane Manuel Thomas Marshall Stephen M'Cormack Robert M'Isaac Isaac M'Call Capt. John M'Camant Samuel 2 Munday Mrs. Patsey M'Call William Morrison James Morrison Doct. D. E. Miller William jr. Martin James faxwell Wm. or Tait Martin Andrew

M'Cardie David

Nay Joseph

Oknell Robert Overstreet Robert D. Offutt George H.

Peek Elisha Priestman WM. Peek Jno. H. Perry Roderick Powell Ambrose Powell Reuben Porter Seth Price Enoch Pierce William

Ramsey Alexander Richey Mary Ann Rowgers Mary Reed Adam Rise Joel Rodgers Joseph Rowe Benj. Robert Peter I Randell Miss Matilda Rinemon F. Rieley James Russell William

Basser William T.

Buckanan Miss Ann Begar John Ruth David Brown William L. Back Harmon Short Pevton Stamper Jonathan Stevenson Henry Bosworth Benajah Biddle John Bishop Levin B Spangler John 4 Bramberger Frederick Bodley, Clk. F. C. C. 2 Sayre Joseph Smith John Summers William

Chandler Henry W. Smith John M. S. Carter Samuel Caldwell John M. Shiffield Capt. Colbert Christopher Croghan Doct. John Chiles John G. Simpson John Chinn William Sydnon John P. Crismon Sail J. Catlett Miss Miriam Coons Martin Slater Doctor J. J. Crawford Alexander Smith James Cannon John Spurr William Caughey John Smith Rice Sparling George Ditto John Cain Thomas Champney Doct. Thos. Smith Thos. & son Salle or Cayon Lewis

Shally Peter Dicky Mrs. Nancy Devenport James

Ewing Joseph Ellison William Elliott Thomas Evans Andrew Etis Thomas Elliott Benjamin

Ferguson Robert Fowler Edmund Fleming Leonard J. Fair William Fittemon Henry

Wrigley Miles Gonson Isaac Waller John Warner Benj. Waugh Alexander Gillion Rachael Gilaspy Martin Graham Robert Graham Miss Sarah

Hutchison Charles Hawkins Nicholas Humphreys William Higgins Mrs. Sarah

Knave Mrs. Mary Kendoll John Krickle Francis Kizer Jacob

Lewis Maj. William Lewis Miss Sarah R.

M'Crosky Samuel

Nucholas George W. New William Noe George Neilson William

Owings Thomas D. Oneal Robert Offutt Samuel

> 2 Pierce Jno. 3 Parkins Isaac Parker Mrs. Mary Price James C. Price Phoeby Payne Theodisia Price Adrew F. Price Willis Pigg Lewis

Quirey Capt. Charles

Rucker Joshua Read & Davidson Runnolds Hanna Richardson Jno. & son Ridgeley Doct. Fred. Rice John Robb Eleoner Richardson John Rankins Catharine 2 Robert H. & James 2 Robertson William F

3 Suiter William

Sharpe E.
2 Spellers, Mrs. Usula
Shock Captain John Saunders William 2 Smith Alexander 2 Stephen John Skillman Thomas Smith Nicholas Sarah (with A. Curtis) Smith John M. Summers William B. Scott Charles, Stephenson Thomas Shanklin Robert Scott Catharine C. Spottswood William Smith Hubbard B. South Elizabeth Summers John Sale James Smith Andrew Stone Jacob Stewart Rev. Robert Scott William

Towles Rawleigh D. Tate Patrick Tomlin Elijah, Turner Nelson Todd Thomas Tandy Achilles Todd Doctor Harry J. Thompson Clifton Taylor Robert J. Tucker Miss Jane Todd Hon. Thomas

Utley John

West Joseph

Venable James Vance John Vance Joseph Virden Marnix

Waters Sarah Worthington William Whitmoyer John 3 Woods Mathew Warren Thomas Woolfork John Warble John Witt John Williams Charles Wright John Ward Frazer Weary George Washington John Williamson Drabear Williamson Carneal Carneal Wood Stephen Wilson Jane Williams Zephenialı Williamson David

Watson William Wheeler Warren Walker Jos. care of Williams Maj. John Rev J. Moore Winn Nathaniel Woodworts Japeth Welch Thomas White William Wormly Francis Wallace John

Wood Gideon 2 Wallace Thomas Wilkinson Dr. Liddle 3 Welsh Thos. & James Wallace Mary Ann Young Ambrose, Esq. Young John D. CLK. P. C. Young Margaret

JOHN JORDAN JUN. P. M.

Education.

D. MANLEY, impressed with gratitude since he has resided in Lexington, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that his EVENING SCHOOL will commence ou Monday the 21st instant. Those who may please to honor him with the tuition of their children may rest assured that strict attention and the utmost exertion in his power shall be used for their improvement.

The hours of attendance the first month, from even to ten-afterwards from six to nine. Terms, three dollars per quarter, including ens, ink and fire Lexington, Sept. 11, 1812.

FOR SALE, The following tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee :

One of 5000 Acres, Lying on the west side of Richland creek. One of £000 Acres. Lying on the south side of Tennessee River, opposite to the mouth of Duck River.

One of 5000 Acres. Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River. One of 5000 Acres. Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch of the Tennessee, including a remarkable arge Spring, known by the name of

FINDLESTON'S SPRING. Also-3200 Acres. Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE PASTURES-12 miles below Nashville on

the Cumberland River, The titles to the above are indisputable.-For terms and further particulars, application to be made to ANDREW F. PRICE, Lexington, K. ANTHONY FOSIER, Nashville.

Also for sale, several HOUSES & LOTS, In the town of Danville, Kentucky, formerly the property of William Thomson. Application to be made to Daniel M'Ilvoy, of said town.

Lexington, Sept. 29, 1812.

To Rent.

THE whole or part of a HOUSE and LOT, situated in a public part of Main street wherein is a store room, and a convenient back room adjoining thereto, well calculated either for a parlour or counting room, over which there are several good bed chambers, and underneath, two excellent cellars. Also, several out buildings; such as kitchen, spring and smoke houses, &c. For particulars, enquire of the printer.

Wholesale.

SEVENTY-FIVE barrels of Coffee and Sugar at Philadelphia prices.

500 packets Pins do. do. Forrest and 6-4 and 7-4 Cloths assorted, double milled cassimers Bennett Cord and toilinett Waistcoating

Worsted Hosiery Irish linens and brown Holland Furniture and chocolate Chintzes Black and coloured Barcelona Handkerchiefs Black Modes and Sattins Twilled Opera Sarsnett, Peelong, Edging and

Black and coloured Cambric Muslins Dimities, cotton Cassimeres, cotton and silk hosiery Sleeves, Gloves and Mittens

Plain and sprig mull and seeding Muslins, Robes and pulicut Handkerchiefs Ribbons, Ferrets, sewing Silks, Twists, white and coloured Threads, Tapes and Needles 12 bales India Muslins, Checks, Madras and romall Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Black Senshaws, plain and plaid Sarsnets Black & coloured Crapes, Canton Handkerchiefs

200 Russian Morocco Skins.

All of which, together with a choice parcel of Madeira Wine, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin; and Young Hyson Teas, are offered for sale low; and on accommodating terms, by
J. P. SCHATZELL,

October 12 -42-tf. streets, Lexington. George Anderson

East corner of Main and Mitt

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, the following articles, viz—

Madeira
Port and
Sherry
French Brandy ysters Best Spanish and Common Segars Jamaica Spirits cotch Rappee and Snuff
Moccouba herry Bounce Lime Juice Lump & Loaf Sugar Nutmegs Coffee Sunpowder loves Imperial innamon Young Hyson S Isinglass Prunes

Figgs Almonds

Currants

Raisins

beese,

Tamorands

Cocoa Nuts

astor Oil Essence of Peppermint Sweet Oil Mustard Race & ground Ginger Arnetto Windsor Soap

Window Glass 8 by 10 Scotch Herrings and 10 by 12 Pickled Herrings September 15, 1812.

WILLIAM ROSS.

Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store, NEXT door to Mr. John Keiser's, and nearly opposite the market house—where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of Boots, Shoes & Gro-

ceries, to wit :-Fairtop and back strap slippers Boots Children's morocco & Cossack do. leather shoes Three quarters do Men's fine leather lin Children's morocco hats Moroccoskins of differed Shoes Men's Shoes with ent colours White welting skins straps for buckles morocco pumps strings

Men's fine leather and Boot tassels and shoe Men's coarse shoes Boot cord and shoe Boys fine and coarse binding shoes Skins of different co-Ladies London dress lours kid and morocco Boot webbing for boot

shoes straps Black ball of the best Ladies kid spangled Ladies morocco do. quality Ladies morocco shoes Varnish for boots and with straps shoes

Ladies plain morocco
slippers of different
colours
Ladies morocco cork
Ladies morocco cork
brooms soal shoes
Ladies leather ties and brushes.

ANLEY, impressed with gratitude the many favors conferred upon him Madeira, Port & Sher-Nutmegs, cinnamon & ry WINES cloves Fourth proof Jamaica Allspice, ginger and spirits Fourth proof French Madder, copperas, indigo and allum Fourth proof Holland Spanish and common

Peach brandy and old Chewing and smoking tobacco Porter in bottles Soft shell almonds Box raisins and prunes Lemon and lime juice Imperial, Young Hy-Salmon, shad, macka-son, Hyson and Hy-rel and codfish son skin Teas Scotch and pickled Coffee, Chocolate and herrings

Cotton, skates and mar-Loaf, Lump and Mus. bles co ado Sugars
Liquorice ball and canRappee snuff, No. 1. All of which will be sold low for CASH in

hand. Lexington, Sept. 5, 1812. THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his COMMISSION STORE.

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap

Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames Clock do. Cotton by the Bale White Lead of the first quality Box Raisins Prunes Mackarels Herrings

and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods W. MENTELLE.

FRESH GOODS.

Samuel & George Trotter Have just received and are now opening at their store on Main street, Lexington,

an extensive and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, Which they wish to dispose of chiefly by wholesale. Terms of payment—cash, or approved negotiable paper at short

31-tf Lexington, 24th July, 1812.